

WORKERS of the WORLD UNITE THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST

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THE SOCIALIST'S REPLY.

[FOR THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST.]

BY DANDELION.

TUNE: "Where is My Wandering Boy To-night?"

You seek your wand'ring boy to-night,
The boy of your tend' rest care,
And ask me bring him with all his blight,
But your feelings I wish to spare.
I know where he is to-night,
And, though it is a cruel sight,
I must disclose that his "Labor" foes
Are teaching him how to fight!

You've taught him to be good and true,
Since his innocent life began,
And never his gentle hands imbrue
With the blood of his fellow man.
They're altering that to-night!
With bayonets sharp and bright,
Where the Cut-throat Clan by it's hellish plan
Teach CHILDREN to stab and fight!

You told your Loy the brand of Cain
Is stamped on each murderer's brow!
You taught your boy to give joy—not pain;
But the Jingles are ruling now!
They're forcing your boy to fight!
In murder to take delight;
Though "THOU SHALT NOT KILL" is God's
Mandate still,
They'll teach him to kill, to-night!

You taught your boy, with orphans sad,
His raiment and bread he should share,
And render the hearts of widows glad
By his visits and spotless care;
But what are friends teaching now?
They're teaching your lost one how
To plant a dart in a father's loved heart
And thorns on his widow's brow!

I found your wandering boy to-night
Whom you love and have trained so well;
His bloom is blasted with warfare's blight,
For he's learning that art of Hell!
He's down at the soldiers' hall
At Labor imposter's call;
And when blood flows he'll be forced by those crews
To MURDER THE MEN THEY SELL!

"Once he was pure as morning dew,"
But a halo no soldiers wear;
And cut-throats paid by the "Labor" crew
Will soon teach him to drink and swear!
The purity of your child
Will not remain undefiled
For harlot's tramp where the warrior's camp
And the trumpet is welcome there! *

Go, take your wand'ring boy to-night
Take him home from the cut-throat drill!
And teach him again to do the right,
Not to ravish and burn and kill!
Oh save your sweet boy—don't fail,
Lest widows and orphans wail;
Obey your God—not a Hard Labor swind,
Though he drags you both to jail!

* Lord "Bobs" sent 600 women to India for
the soldiers' use.

May 29, 1912.

The Passing Show.

CONDUCTED BY OTUS.

RECENTLY, State Attorney-General Holman intimated to the secretary of Sydney Local, I.W.W., that no reduction would be made in the sentences of the imprisoned Lithgow unionists—that they had been found guilty of breaking the law and would have to pay the full penalty. But, after the Release Committee had threatened that the strike weapon would be resorted to if the men were not released, the Minister for Justice announced that the unionists' cases would be re-considered when they had served half their sentences (which is now!). This, he said, had been decided upon some time ago! All the same, we who are in the know know that when the jail gates do swing open it will be as a result of the Release Committee's promised strike.

Alf. Edden was a sorry spectacle at the jingo reception to mankiller Baden-Powell. He told the Mafeking he had come to a funny place and would find some funny people around him. (Which is true.) Then he proceeded to say that few people were as honest as he (Edden) was; that he came of a fighting family, and once challenged one Cohen out to fight. (The Johnnies laughed uproariously.) He had a brother in the Balclava charge (great applause), and another brother in the Indian Mutiny (frantic applause); he "didn't appreciate men who were kicking up a bother about our lads being trained to this military system (great applause from the Fat Men), because he had enlisted himself once. If he had been at Mafeking he'd have fought his way bang through!" Well, if he fought bang through like they do it in the Labor Party movement, he'd have got there like the crayfish does.

MILITARISM DEFIED



THE WIDOWED MOTHER: "You have taken my husband, but you shall never have my child."

—Esperantist *International Socialist Review*.

The most abjectly humiliating spectacle yet witnessed in Australia was the winning, unmanly conduct of Labor-member Blundell (S.A.) before the Liberal Commissioner for Works the other day. The U.L.U. president (Wallace), H. S. Clarke, O'Flaherty, and other militants had previously been to the Department on behalf of the unemployed, and had been grossly insulted by the Minister. Wallace had sat on the "Labor Shortage" Commission, and had stripped bare the "immigration" game of the alleged Labor Government, bringing in a minority report that disconcerted the capitalist element and their tools of the Labor Party. Just as the Labor Party always crawls into industrial disputes for strike-wrecking purposes, so Blundell and his fellow-worms crawled into the unemployed movement. He (Blundell) told the Liberal Minister that he didn't agree with the unemployed demonstrations, and talked about "nonsensical hysteria" and men who wanted to advertise themselves. He also asked the Minister to "try and forget the statements made by a man named O'Flaherty," who, he said, was a cur; he referred to "the man Wallace," and generally libelled and slandered all the men who had fearlessly and honestly spoken for the unemployed. Later on, at a meeting of the unemployed, Blundell persisted in his campaign of crawl, libel, and slander, and when he was contradicted by H. S. Clarke—who told him some home truths—he went wild and rushed ferociously at Clarke, striking him viciously. Instead of arresting Blundell, the police seized Clarke and prevented him from defending himself.

Auckland Laborers' Union has been fined £60 by the Arbitration Court for "instigating and inciting to strike at the Auckland drainage works." The price they must pay under "Arbitration" if they neglect to scab!

Even Labor-member Prendergast (Vic.) feels constrained to denounce the proposed suppression of civil law by military law, as proposed by the Federal Labor Government.

"Building character" was the heading the *Evening News* of May 21 placed above a report of Baden Powell's last lecture, where Lord Denman said that conscription in Australia was "one of the best systems of military training that has been introduced in any part of the British Empire" (and it is from the viewpoint of the interests of Lord Denman's class), and the "chief scout" harked back to the "yellow peril" gag, and told them how the boy scout movement would build up character. On another page of the same paper was an account of how a contingent of the chief scout's boy scouts, in camp at Strathfield, had raided a grocery store and stolen fruit, biscuits, tobacco, pipes, watches, shaving brushes, razors, and mineral waters—the police eventually locating most of the juvenile thieves and recovering some of the stolen property. The scout officers squared the man whose goods were stolen, and apparently squared the law also, for no one is to be prosecuted. But the object lesson provided is that the boy scout movement—like all other forms of military training—tends to make rogues and thieves, as well as murderers, of the boys.

A building that did duty as a residence for one person when taken over by the Government was made to house some 50 working-class immigrants. That's the whole difference between the paid barracker for Capitalism who follows the Meek and Lowly (who had not where to lay his head) and the ordinary working man.

Wonthaggi miners have agreed to enter into the anti-sabotage agreement with the N.Z. Federation of Labor. The voting was: For, 363; against, 6.

Brisbane police, having no immediate work to do bludgeoning women, have been raiding the two-up schools. But the Stock Exchange and the fashionable clubs where the real gamblers ply their trade are immune from raid—because the real gamblers own the Denham Government and the Denham Government's police.

Vic. Labor Call repeatedly prints para. from THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST without acknowledgement. Townsville (Q.) *Federal* also often prints our articles as its own. We are always glad to see our matter reproduced—but surely it is a fair thing for our friends to acknowledge what they lift from our columns.

S. Australia's Lands Commissioner, Young, made pompous by his party's victory at the polls over the hopeless Verran crowd, is riding a high horse and acting the giddy goat at the same time. When the unemployed waited on him recently, he refused to hear either Arthur K. Wallace (president of the U.L.U.) or Harry Clarke. When Young threatened to have Clarke removed from the room, Wallace and the rest of the deputation also left. Speaking to the unemployed immediately after, O'Flaherty promised that he would take the first opportunity of giving Young the father of a hiding; and this paper hopes the opportunity will present itself quite early. In the meantime, Adelaide's unemployed and employed should get into the Socialist movement and belt hell out of Young and his class both industrially and politically.

Dora B. Montefiore writes in the *Voice of Labor* (South Africa): Every capitalist newspaper I have opened lately has repeated the cablegram headed "Heavy fine for a Socialist," which contains the news that one of our comrades in that continent [Australia] has been fined £100, with the option of three months' imprisonment, for refusing to allow his son to be trained as a potential murderer, under military law, of his fellow workers and relatives. We cannot too often impress it upon workers in South Africa that this fining and jailing of workers and their sons in Australia is being carried on BY A LABOR PARTY IN POWER. The Defence Act was rushed through by a Labor Party, who betrayed by that act the interests of the workers to the capitalists.

It is just as foolish to advocate industrial action without political action as it is to advocate political action without industrial action. The two must go together.

To overthrow the capitalists we must fight them every hour of their existence, and twice on Sunday. We must be prepared to strike whenever they expose a weak spot, and not when they are thoroughly prepared and bid us "come on," as at election times. In hunting big game, a hunter who knows his business always aims at the weak spot, and the capitalist's weak spot is undoubtedly his pocket-book. Hit him there, and he will bellow every time. As for the political end of the stick, by all means use it any time you see a chance to strike a good blow; but at the present politics is merely an opportunity for advertising and proselyting—and not always a good one. However, use every weapon you can lay your hands on, and the more the merrier. You will need them all before you get through with this business.—*Solidarity*.

We have been taught by political economists that the idle rich are socially desirable, because they make work for and give employment to others. If they went to work, or curtailed their needs, they would be selfish in thus depriving others of the blessed privileges of toil. By the same sign the idle poor are also socially desirable, and therefore, we need have nothing but complacency over the so-called tramp problem. Tramps give employment to policemen, detectives, judges, court attaches, prison guards, settlement workers, charity experts, reformers, and many others. Let us be careful how we denounce them, lest we upset the whole fabric of criminology.—*Life*.

The reduction of Tom Mann's sentence (from four months to two months) and the release of Guy Bowman immediately following the great Trafalgar Square meeting, demonstrate the value of protest and demand.

Sydney *Worker* cracks up J. B. Ronald—the parson who once sat as a Labor member, and says he "lost his seat as M.H.R. some years ago, largely because his enemies set in circulation yarns against his taste in stories." We always thought that Ronald lost his seat because the *Worker's* party ran a "selected" candidate against him, Ronald refusing to pass out quietly.

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When the last of the chains like glass shall break,
On the scenes our sorrow have haunted,
And the last dread "Guilty" the people shall speak,

There you will find me undaunted;
By Rhine, or by Danube, by word or by deed,
You shall witness true to his vow,
In the crash of thrones, in the midst of the freed,
The rebel who greets you now.
—FREILIGRATH.

The Jailed Unionists!

And the Movement for their Release.

BY H. E. HOLLAND.

WHEN the various branches of the Socialist Party and the I.W.W. a couple of months ago poured resolutions in to the Justice Department demanding the release of the unjustly-jailed unionists of Lithgow, the replies of the "Labor" Attorney-General made it quite clear that the "Labor" Government was determined to keep those working men in jail. The following reply, addressed to secretary G. G. Reeve, Sydney Local, I.W.W., is typical of all the replies received by the different bodies:

"Department of Attorney-General and of Justice, Sydney, 3rd April, 1912.—Sir,—Referring to your letter of the 5th ultimo, forwarding on behalf of the Sydney Local, Industrial Workers of the World, a resolution asking for the release of Bernard Scully and other prisoners convicted in connection with the Lithgow strike, I am directed by the Attorney-General to inform you that these cases have had the careful consideration of the whole Cabinet, and that for reasons which have been made public, NO FAVORABLE ACTION CAN BE TAKEN. Mr. Holman desires me to add that nothing is to be gained at present by continued representations except anxiety and pain to the friends and relations of the prisoners.—I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, J. L. WILLIAMS, Under-Secretary."

The capitals are ours. But there is no mistaking the callous determination of the Labor Government to hold the union men in jail in defiance of working-class demands. That these men were jailed FOR BEING UNIONISTS, that they were dragged from Lithgow to Bathurst for trial by a jury of business men and farmers, that the Labor Government sent Judge Pring to try them, was all carefully pushed out of sight, and the "reason" given as to why they were still to be held in jail was that they had "broken the law."

The Socialists were NOT satisfied that the Labor Government should be quietly permitted to keep union men in jail for their unionism; and the Sydney branch of the Australasian Socialist Party (then the S.F.A.) promptly carried a resolution in favor of calling together the various industrial and political bodies for the purpose of taking such action as would compel the Labor Government to open the gates of its prison. In response to the Socialist call, the first meeting was held on March 19, and was attended by representatives from the Australasian Socialist Party, the Coal Lumpers, the United Laborers, the Sydney Local I.W.W., Sydney I.W.W. Club, and the S.L.P. At that meeting the Coal Lumpers' delegate moved:

That as a means of giving greater weight to the deliberations, all unions in N.S.W. be asked to co-operate in the movement, and the secretary be asked to write to each union to this effect.

On this motion of the Coal Lumpers'

delegate all subsequent action was based. F. J. Riley (U.L.U. representative) was elected secretary, and 230 organisations were circularised, with the result that when the full committee met on April 10 it consisted of 69 delegates representing 40 organizations, and J. Ryan (Actors' Union) moved:

That this meeting of delegates from the various industrial unions of N.S.W. urge upon the Government of this State the rightful desire of the workers that the men imprisoned over the Lithgow strike be immediately released from jail. That the foregoing resolution be conveyed by a deputation from this meeting to the Attorney-General."

This was seconded by McKenzie (Aberdare Miners), and in the discussion that followed Randle (Caledale Miners), Jackson (Lithgow), Paul (Writers and Artists), Exton (I.W.W.), and others favored a strike in the event of the Government still resolving to keep the men in jail. Halliday (U.L.U.) deprecated strike methods. D. Watson (C.E.F.) insisted that "nothing in the form of outlawry must be done." Lane (U.L.U.) said if the men had been similarly jailed by Wade, the act would almost have caused a riot. J. Thompson, Bookbinders, and Charlton, Cessnock Miners, favored a series of indignation meetings. Garland, Bricklayers, wanted things done in a constitutional way. Truscott, Western Miners, said: "Scully was imprisoned because he was a Socialist; the other men were just put up to cover it." Delahunty, Lithgow, said that if the resolution failed another method could be discussed. Ostler, S.L.P., favored the resolution. Finally, as the outcome of this meeting, the following letter was forwarded:

The Hon. the Attorney-General, Sydney.—Sir,—At a meeting of representatives from the various industrial unions and political bodies of N.S.W. held at the Trades Hall on 10th April, 1912, for the purpose of devising some method to secure the release from prison of the Lithgow unionists, the following resolution was carried: (Resolution as quoted above.) I have been instructed to ask whether you would kindly appoint a date and time to enable the deputation to place their views before you.—Yours faithfully, R. THORNE, sec. pro tem. Queen's Hall, Pitt-st., Sydney, 11.4.12."

A few days later a postcard was received from the Attorney-General acknowledging receipt of letter. The committee then awaited notification as to when the Attorney-General would receive the deputation, but when April 30 arrived, and 20 days had thus elapsed, and no reply was forthcoming, a circular was sent to all bodies represented at the previous meeting, convening another meeting of the Release Committee for May 10. Certain officials have since told the daily papers that their unions did not have delegates at this meeting; but, if the delegates were not present, whose fault was it? Either it was due to the gross carelessness of the officials who did not notify the delegates or it was due to the neglect of the delegates themselves. At the May 10 meeting, however, there were certainly not less than 40 delegates present. A number of resolutions were proposed, and lost, including the following by D. Watson, C.E.F.:

That this meeting of representatives of the various trades unions respectfully appeal to the members of the Cabinet on behalf of the Lithgow prisoners, and urge their immediate release on the following grounds:

1. That the offence for which they were sentenced to prison was brought about by a strike for which they as individuals were not responsible.

2. That they as leaders of the men were trying to restore peace during a scene of turmoil.

3. That the men who came out on strike on that occasion have now returned to work, and that the men who were convicted in connection with the strike should now be set at liberty in order that they may provide for their wives and families in common with their fellow members.

At the previous meeting Mr. Watson had moved a similar resolution. He said if they did anything rash they would jeopardise the chances of the men in jail, and almost promised that if his resolutions were carried they

would be released. The motion that was carried was to the following effect:

1. That a protest meeting be held in the Protestant Hall, Sydney, on Tuesday, 4th June.

2. That in the event of the Government refusing to release the imprisoned unionists, the coal miners of N.S.W., coal lumpers of Sydney, and wharf laborers of Sydney cease work for a period of 24 hours as a protest against their continued incarceration.

3. That each union be asked to contribute the sum of 10s towards defraying expenses of the agitation.

4. That each union be asked to endorse the above resolutions.

This resolution was sent to every union in N.S.W., and also to every union affiliated with the Trades and Labor Councils in Queensland and Victoria; and a perusal of the replies received will provide substantial food for thought. In the meantime, another letter was sent to the Attorney-General, emphasizing the demands of the unionists for the release of the unionists, and conveying the strike resolution. To this, the only reply so far received is the usual printed card-form acknowledging that the letter has been received:

G. H. Butler, secretary of the Electrolytic Employees, wrote that the strike resolutions had been rejected. "To carry out the terms of your circular," he declared, "would make people suffer that are not in the least way responsible for the locking-up of those men; and, further, it would put our Labor Government between two fires and make their battles much harder in the future." This union would apparently rather keep the unionists in jail than lose votes to the Labor Party.

The Wharf Laborers rejected the strike resolution, and their officials insinuated that no delegates were present from their union. Their delegates were H. Hillier and Morgan.

The Mt. Pleasant miners wrote that they were prepared to support any motion carried, while the Waratah Railway Workers wrote direct to Attorney-General Holman calling upon him to release the men.

Scarborough Miners' secretary wrote:

I am instructed by my lodge, after the reading and explanation by our delegate of the resolutions carried at the meeting held on the 10th, to inform you that they are all rejected, and further that my lodge cannot see its way clear to take any further action in the matter. Wishing your committee every success in their undertaking.—I am, yours in unity, E. DELACCA secretary.

The Plate, Sheet, and Ornamental Glass Workers did not consider that a general strike would be of the slightest use [no general strike was proposed], and added:

In fact a general strike is a species of madness that ought to be discouraged by every unionist, and being of that opinion we could not see our way clear to give any assistance in the matter on those lines as advocated in your circular.

Sydney Shop Assistants' rejected the proposal, but the Queensland Shop Assistants' attitude made a favorable contrast. The Q. secretary wrote:

"It was unanimously decided to endorse the resolutions submitted. We sincerely regret that owing to a considerable amount of victimisation with regard to members of this union we are not in a position to assist financially. Wishing your efforts will meet with the success they deserve," etc.

Illawarra Miners' Delegate Board intimated that it would be represented at the Protestant Hall meeting on June 4, but added:

Your committee's resolution relative to a cessation of work for 24 hours was not entertained.

The same Board's resolution, carried by way of reply to the Lithgow Miners' intimation that work had been resumed, betrays a tangle of inconsistency. It read:

That while congratulating the Lithgow miners on the termination of the struggle, we deeply regret that they should have resumed work while their comrades are in jail.

The Sydney Seamen's decision was thus conveyed:

I am to say that, pending the decision of the State Cabinet, my union cannot take any action. What may be done by my union after the decision of the Cabinet is

made known, I am unable to say just at present.—THOS. WALSH, sec.

Surely there's a threat for the Labor Government here; but the Brisbane Seamen's message comes trumpet-toned:

I am directed to inform you that this Branch of the Federated Seamen's Union is in full sympathy with the object contained therein, but consider that the measures adopted by your committee are not nearly sufficient, and that more drastic steps should be taken to see justice done.

A letter as full of significance as an egg is full of meat, is the following:

Fawcett-street, Waratah, 22.5.12.—Mr. F. J. RILEY, sec., Lithgow Prisoners' Release Committee.—Dear Sir,—At a meeting of the Newcastle Senate Campaign Committee last Saturday, it was unanimously decided: "That the Committee dealing with the release of the Lithgow men be requested to hold their hand until the matter has received the attention of the P.L.L. of N.S. Wales." Wishing your committee every success in their efforts, I am, yours fraternally, J. G. CONNELL, hon. sec., Newcastle Senate Campaign Committee.

On April 9 the secretary of Broken Hill A.M.A., W. D. Barnett, had written:

Dear Comrade—Yours of the 27th March asking this Association to appoint delegates to attend a meeting in conjunction with delegates from other unions for the purpose of securing the release of the Lithgow prisoners to hand. I placed same before the last meeting of this union, when I was instructed to advise you of the following resolution carried: "That this Association pledges itself not to support any candidate in the present Ministry who votes against the release of the Lithgow prisoners, and the secretary be instructed to circularise the unions of N.S.W. earnestly requesting them to do the same, and that this Association also guarantees their quota of the expenses incurred." I would be thankful if you could assist me in circularising the various unions by supplying the unions in Sydney with this resolution, and I will do the same with the country unions. As we are so far away no delegates will be sent from here. Hoping you will be successful in obtaining the release of our comrades at present in jail, and wishing you every success.

Cullen Bullen miners' lodge wrote:

At a special meeting of the above lodge the resolutions in your circular were endorsed, and we are only too willing to comply with resolution 3, also to fall in with anything that may gain the release of our imprisoned comrades.

The sec. of the Permanent Waterside Workers' Union of N.S.W., wrote:

I hear and see by the papers that the proposed demonstration is abandoned. We hope some conciliatory means will be used to assist the object you have in view. We quite think you have done the right thing in not placing the present Government in an awkward position that would more than likely injure the object in view and cause loss of votes, sympathy, etc., in the coming elections.

Here is another union that links hands with those who would rather see the unionists remain in jail than that votes should be lost to the Labor Party. And this is the "Permanent Waterside Workers' Union"—the union the Labor Party's best supporters describe as a scab union!

The Ships Painters and Dockers, Balmain, resolved:

That this union, considering the proposal of the Lithgow Prisoners' Release Committee to be the only effective step left—as all attempts to secure the liberation of the strike prisoners by reasoning with the supposed Labor Government have failed—therefore wishes the release committee every success.

After the decision to advise a strike had been notified, Labor Party influences began to operate in the various unions—which will probably account for a good many things. The foregoing resolutions are, of course, only a portion of those carried. Next week we shall print others. In the meantime, remember that it is a "Labor" Government that holds these unionists in jail, and the workers alone can compel their release. Remember also the PROTEST AND DEMAND meeting in Sydney Protestant Hall on June 4, and—BE THERE.

"The Crime of Conscription"

BY H. E. HOLLAND.

Price 3d, post paid; per dozen, 2s.

Order from the Manager, 115 Goulburn-street, Sydney.

"The International Socialist."

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST having been taken over by the Australasian Socialist Party, the Administrative Council (which now meets every Saturday afternoon) has to face the problem week by week of providing the funds to meet the current expenses. Last week we removed the printing plant to new premises—115 Goulburn-street—where the office staff will be able to work under more healthy conditions. This means, of course, added expense; and, as the new press fund is now open, we should welcome assistance from our members and friends. The cost of removing and fitting the new premises will run well towards £20. This, then, is to appeal to individual members for assistance to the Press Fund; and to Branches for prompt payment of subsidy, as decided by Conference—it is most essential that this should come in regularly. Branches will (for greater convenience in the matter of bookkeeping) in future send subsidy direct to the manager, to whom amounts for the Press Fund should also be sent. (Of course, this does not apply to A.S.P. sustentation money.) Once in the new premises, and with the worry of shifting over, we shall be able to settle down to extend the circulation of the paper, and finally to enlarge the size of it. Help us to do it! And remember that he pays twice who pays quickly.

Ten Commandments of Capitalism.

BY W.R.W.

1. I, THE CAPITALIST, am the Lord thy God. Thou shalt have no other gods before Me.
2. Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water upon the earth: but all things shalt thou make unto Me.
3. Thou shalt not stand up against Me, nor serve thyself, for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the rebellion of the fathers upon the women and children unto the third and fourth generations of them that hate Me.
4. Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it wholly—for Me; for six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work, but the seventh day is the Sabbath: in it thou shalt do no work but that which is necessary unto Me.
5. Honor thy father and thy mother, and toil like them for Me, that thy days may be long in My land, which the Lord thy God lendeth thee in return for rent, interest, profit, etc.
6. Thou shalt not kill, until I command thee to do so, then shalt thou kill mine enemies though they be thy brothers and sisters, or thy father and mother.
7. Thou shalt not commit adultery: all adultery shall be committed by Me; even thy food and drink shall be adulterated by Me.
8. Thou shalt not steal—from Me; but thou shalt not complain when I steal from thee, nor when I command thee to go forth and despoil mine enemies—on my behalf.
9. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor, unless he is at war with Me, when thou shalt speak of him as thy "cowardly enemy," thy "brutal foe," or as "bloodthirsty anarchist," "demagogue" and "those who would destroy the home and religion."
10. Thou shalt not covet thy master's land or home, thou shalt not covet thy master's wife, nor his man-servant, nor his maid-servant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is thy master's; all things in heaven and earth which thou mayest see, taste, and handle, are thy master's—a point which thou shalt never forget.

Jack Johnston (an official of the Waihi Miners' Union, and likewise a Newcastle native) was a visitor at THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST office last week.

The Waihi Daily Telegraph reports: "A novel competition was introduced in connection with the sports gathering yesterday (May 1), a medal valued at £1 being offered for the best address by boy or girl on 'Industrial Unionism.' The result proved an eye opener to those present. Master James Smith, the winner, spoke like a born orator. He addressed the assemblage as 'Comrades and Friends,' and proceeded to trace, in a deliberate manner, craft unionism from the time it came into existence, and why it came into existence. He pointed out that when man used handicraft tools unions were formed according to the craft or tool which was then in vogue in order to prevent the encroachment of employers. This form of unionism had done good until such time as great inventions were brought into existence, thus instituting modern industry whereby crafts were greater to-day than in the days of the handicraftsmen. As production was carried on socially to-day he (the speaker) called upon members of the wage-earning class to obliterate the line of demarcation between the thousands of crafts and cement all the unions into one big union of the wage-earning class."

Conscription on the Barrier.

BY WATCHER.

A REFERENDUM taken recently by the A.M.A. on the Labor Party's Compulsory Military Training Act resulted as follows:

First question: "Are you in favor of the Defence Act?" In favor of the Act, 1124; against the Act, 956. Majority in favor of the Act, 168.

Second question: "If in favor of the Act are you in favor of paying all costs of those who refuse to allow their sons to train." There was a majority of five to one against paying any costs.

The result of this referendum proves beyond all doubt that Senator Pearce lied when he stated that it was only a noisy few who were making all the row against the Labor Party's Murder Scheme on the Barrier. The result of this referendum is highly satisfactory to the Barrier Anti-Militarists.

Those in favor of the Act left nothing undone to gain a victory, and in their efforts they were ably supported by the *Barrier Miner*, who raised the cry that the Socialists were behind it all and that it was only a ruse to split the Labor Party; and, of course, the White Australia Bogey was brought to life again.

These things, coupled with the fact that the Labor Party would never call on the conscripts to shoot strikers, were told to the unthinking slave to obtain his vote in favor of the so-called Defence Act.

Looking back to March two years ago, when an Anti-Tattoo meeting was held in the Town Hall and on that occasion the Anti-Militarists failed to get a hearing, the Barrier Anti-Militarists have every reason to feel well-satisfied with the result of this A.M.A. referendum.

The result of the second question is of course as it should be. Barrier Socialists, along with other Anti-Militarists, have advocated going to jail as the only effective way of breaking down the Act. Harry Holland pointed out in no uncertain way the futility of paying fines when carrying on an Anti-Military campaign on this field.

"If you mean business in fighting the Act, do as Giles is doing," was Holland's advice, and the advice of the Socialist Party here and elsewhere throughout Australia, and this advice we have put into practice when our turn has come.

The result of the referendum has put renewed vigor into the Barrier Socialists in their propaganda against Militarism and the infamous Defence Act.—22.5.12.

The A.S.P. Moves for Unity.

In response to the invitation of the A.S.P., Messrs. Ostler, Dade, and Edwards (representing the S.L.P. Executive) met representatives of the National Executive (Denford, Roche, and Holland) at THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST office on Saturday evening. The A.S.P. National Executive proposed the representatives of both executives should form themselves into a committee to draft a scheme whereby unity could be achieved. This course the S.L.P. delegates refused to take; declaring that unless the A.S.P. agreed to endorse only the political (or De Leonite) I.W.W., there could be no unity. They said their organization was pledged to the endorsement of this section of the I.W.W. The A.S.P. delegates suggested that unity was the first consideration, and that this and other matters of detail should be decided by referendum of the united membership. They pointed out that the A.S.P. endorsed the principles of Industrial Unionism, but did not endorse either the original, or non-political, I.W.W., nor yet the political I.W.W. Ultimately the A.S.P. delegates proposed that we agree to unity, and that three questions be submitted to the united membership. viz., "1. Should the United Socialist Party support the political (De Leonite) I.W.W.? 2. Should the United Socialist Party endorse the non-political (Vincent St. John) I.W.W.? 3. Should the United Socialist Party refrain from endorsing either section of the I.W.W.?" and that the result of the ballot be loyally accepted. This was rejected by the S.L.P. men, who insisted that the A.S.P. alone should take a ballot. They refused, however, to agree to unity in the event of the decision being against them. Eventually it was agreed that the S.L.P. delegates should ascertain whether, in the event of the A.S.P. taking a ballot, and the questions being resolved in favor of No. 1 or No. 3, their organization would accept either decision as the basis of unity on that point.

Sydney Propaganda Fixtures.

SATURDAY.

Rozelle—Moore Willis, Sloan, Bowen. Leichhardt—Ardley, Young, Knight, Riley. Newtown—Chambers, Walsh, Duffield. Bathurst-street—Rees, Quinton, Brown.

SUNDAY.

Domain—James (chair), Duffield, Roche, Willis. Market-street—Whitmore (chair), Slade, Quinton. Balmain—Moore, Bowen, Willis, Talbot. Newtown—Duffield, Walsh, Martin. Socialist Hall, Park-street—Comrade Brown lectures on "Socialism and Idealism."

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5.

Socialist Hall, Park-street—J. W. Roche lectures on "The Origin of Life."

Melbourne Notes.

BY J. R. WILSON.

At the Collingwood Court on Friday, May 17th, William H. Ashton, dairyman, Wellington-street, Clifton Hill, was charged having sold milk which did not comply with the standard. Mr. W. R. Rylah appeared for Ashton, who denied the offence.

George H. Watson, analyst to the Board of Health, in giving evidence, stated that the sample referred to was well over the standard in total, and fatty solids were 8.11 per cent. instead of 8.5 per cent. A fine of 20s, with 21s costs, was imposed.

The above from the *Herald* of above date, goes to prove the contention of the Socialist, viz., that the laws are made by the ruling class, and administered by class-biased judges, in the interest of the class that makes them. Had it been some member of Melbourne's unemployed army that was convicted of theft instead of a member of the polite bourgeoisie we venture to remark that quite apart from the fact, of a member of the unemployed being unable to afford a lawyer, as well as the fact that the theft might have been committed to avoid dying of starvation, the sentence would have been a much heavier one. In other words, for a worker to steal a loaf in order to live is a serious offence, for a cockroach shopkeeper to steal increased profits per medium of adulteration (while wrecking the health of little children) is a matter of minor importance, such is the chivalry of the modern buccaniers (the capitalist class).

Lively times are evidently in store for the State Government and those responsible generally for the criminal policy being pursued, inducing workers from foreign countries to come here in the hope of finding a sort of working-class Eldorado. In other words, the unemployed are beginning to take the advice offered them by the writer and other members of the Socialist Party, namely that since they can find no one willing to exploit them, to make themselves a damned nuisance to those in high places, with the result that even the Prime Minister has been deputationised, as have a number of political and other humbugs. Even that seat of iniquity and reaction the Trades Hall has been invaded for the third time by a deputation that insisted upon getting a move on, with the result that a motion has been carried endorsing the idea of a mass demonstration. One lesson clearly brought home to the unemployed as a body is the inability of the Government Labor Bureau to provide them with billets, some hundreds of men who have registered being still upon the industrial scrap heap, while the work offered many has been farm work at anything from 5s to 10s a week with keep. It has also caused quite a fluttering in the dove cots of respectable unionism to learn that the Government Labor Bureau is also a recruiting agency for scabs, the facts being as follows. Three members of the unemployed committee hearing that scabs were being secured to fill the places of the Wonthaggi miners when locked out, waited upon those in charge and informed them that they were in urgent need of the necessities of life, the result being they were told to put in an appearance on Monday morning and they would know definitely if their services were required. Accordingly two of them put in an appearance in order to gain further information, and were informed that as the lock-out was at an end, the best that could be done for them at the moment was to reward them with 8s for every day they had held themselves in readiness. They were then paid 21s each and told that should they go to Wonthaggi in quest of work preference would be given them. Such is the function, or at least one of the functions, the Bureau fulfils. It is, however, as well to mention that advantage has been taken at all unemployed meetings to point to the cause of unemployment (capitalism) and to demonstrate the necessity for sound economic organisation in order to inaugurate the grand federation of all humanity by the overthrow of the present system.

THE Full Court has held that magistrate Barnett was wrong in imposing the £100 fine on H. E. Holland, and has sent the case back to him for revision of the fine. Although the appeal resulted from Barnett's ignorance of the law, the Full Court refused to give Holland costs. An interesting situation is created by the fact that Barnett is away in England on his holidays—and no other magistrate can take the case. Holland was booked to leave for New Zealand on Wednesday of this week; and even if Barnett returns soon, the finality of the case may be postponed by Holland's absence—that is, unless the remarkable Labor Party chases Holland to New Zealand with a warrant.

H. E. Holland Defence Fund.

(Week ending 25.5.12.)

Previously acknowledged, £21 7s 7d; Mrs. Fitzhenry, Ballina, 10s; E.M., 2s 6d; Mrs. Marlowe, 2s 6d; Mrs. Carew, 1s; C. F. McNamara, 1s. Total, £22 10s 7d.

New Press Fund.

Previously acknowledged, £5 10s 10d. Collected at Club Social 8s 4d, J. H. Corbett 1s, Karl Druhmel 1s, J. Woodbury 1s, Chas. F. McNamara 1s. Total, £6 3s 2d.

A.S.P. News and Notes.

(Continued from page 4.)

National Executive.

Ad. Council meeting, May 25. Present: James and Whitmore, Sydney; Knight, Leichhardt-Anandale; Winspear, treasurer; Roche, trustee; Denford, assistant-sec.; Holland, gen. sec.

K. G. Druhmel (rep. I.S. Club) was present during discussion of matters affecting the paper.

Income from paper showed: Press Fund, 12s 4d; casual sales, 3s 11d; subsidies (Leichhardt 1s 8d, Balmain 2s, Central Melbourne 14s, Broken Hill £1 7s 4d, Newtown 4s), £2 9s; agents, £7 5s; subscriptions, £1 8s; total income, £11 18s 4d.

Expenditure (paper) was: Rent, 12s 6d; cartoon blocks, 10s; wages, £8 10s; Gordon and Goteh, paper, £7 12s 9d; total expenditure, £18 19s 5d.

Donations to the Holland Defence Fund for the week totalled £1 3s, making an aggregate of £22 10s 7d. Accounts in connection with Holland's defence and appeal totalling £24 15s 6d were passed for payment, leaving a debit balance of £2 4s 11d. The fund will be closed as soon as this amount has been liquidated.

Brisbane Branch wrote asking for buttons, and ordering five dozen pamphlets, "The Crime of Conscription."

Broken Hill wrote ordering 108 pence cards; also re N.S.W. Branches co-operating to raise fund for organiser for this State.

S.L.P. wrote, forwarding names of delegates to meet A.S.P. re unity. Holland, Denford, and Roche were appointed to act for the A.S.P., and they were instructed to propose that the delegates from both bodies form themselves into a committee to draw up a scheme for amalgamation to be submitted to both organisations for endorsement.

Central Melbourne wrote, challenging Conference decisions No. 7 of Rules and Constitution and No. 5 of Principles and Policy—No. 5 of previous Principles and Policy to be re-enacted, the following words to be inserted in No. 7 of Rules and Constitution: "That no Branch be permitted to send delegates to annual conference with a membership of less than 50."—The assistant-secretary was instructed to reply that the challenge could not be sent to a referendum, inasmuch as the constitution requires two Branches to challenge; further, that new matter cannot be introduced into Constitution by challenge, but only through Conference.

Holland reported that he and Denford and Druhmel had waited upon the prothonotary, who had intimated that the Australasian Socialist Party could not be registered as proprietor of THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST, inasmuch as the said Party could not be sued and had no legal standing, and that the paper would have to be registered in the name of an individual.—It was resolved that H. E. Holland's name be registered for the Australasian Socialist Party.

Hawthorn wrote re delay in answering re Alexandria election.

H. E. Holland asked for leave of absence, on account of his projected visit to New Zealand.—Granted.

Resolved that Winspear be acting-editor during Holland's absence, and that Holland contribute regular articles from New Zealand.

Resolved that H. L. Denford be acting-general secretary.

Holland reported re arrangements for meetings at Clifton and Scarborough.

Broken Hill.

At Sunday's general meeting it was resolved: "That the executive recommendation to open an organising fund for the purpose of appointing an organiser for N.S.W., in conjunction with other A.S.P. Branches in this State, for the purpose of propagating A.S.P. principles, and pushing THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST, be adopted." A committee of three, consisting of comrades Rancie, Considine, and Kendall, was appointed to control local fund.

The secretary was instructed to write to all other N.S.W. Branches stating what we are doing in the matter, and asking their co-operation. All members are asked to contribute £1 by the end of the year.

Comrades Flanagan, Considine, Green, and Rancie were the speakers at the outdoor meeting on Saturday evening last. There was a large attendance.

Mr. Geo. Dale was the speaker in the hall on Sunday evening. Subject: "The bad state of our roads and the remedy." Mr. Dale spoke from a Single Tax viewpoint. There was a crowded hall, and an interesting discussion followed.

Comrade Rancie will be the speaker next Sunday evening. Subject: "The Open Shop."

Paper sales good.—J. J. O'REILLY.

Scarborough.

The Scarborough and Coledale meetings will be held on June 15 and 16—instead of this Saturday and Sunday. See local announcements and next issue of this paper.

"A STUDY IN RIGHTS."

The following pars. and verses appeared in a recent *Bulletin* and also in *Sunday Sun*:

The Socialists celebrated May Day in the Domain. A resolution recommended all working boys who are liable for service to refuse to attend any drill or parade, and also to refuse to drill if committed to military custody.—Melbourne paper (6.3.12).

Major Asada, who belongs to the central staff of the Japanese army, and is at present in Australia, said: "At the age of 21 each young man (in Japan) has to spend two whole years in barracks. When I say 'each' I do not mean all. Some are not physically fit, and to them, of course, the honor of service is denied. Then, too, anyone who has been guilty of an offence against the law is forbidden to enter the army. For those who are thus dishonored the honor of being a soldier is not. I have read in many papers of anti-militarism, but I cannot understand the idea. We have not the thing in our country."—Melbourne paper (same date).

The heathen in his blindness
Learns how to use a gun;
He knows not that his manhood
Demands that he should shun
This practice, as degrading;
But, anxious to preserve
A thing he calls his birthright,
He claims the right to serve.

We White Men, more enlightened,
Who never will be slaves!
We'll vindicate our manhood,
While Mother rules the waves.
To fight for home and women
May suit the heathen skunk,
But we must keep unimpaired
Our sacred right to funk!

—HARRISON OWEN.

As an antidote to the above patriotic narcotic, the *Bulletin* and *Sun* are recommended the following small dose of anti-militarist, anti-patriotic, and disloyal sentiment by W.R.W.:

The heathen in his blindness
Learns how to use a gun;
And how to train to slaughter
His brother or his son;
He knows not that exploiters
Are arming him to-day
So that they may to-morrow
Steal his "property" away.

The white man, more enlightened,
Will never be a slave,
He vindicates his manhood
By robbing up "Gor Save,"
By training every school kid
To use his little gun
Against his heathen brother
So badly being done.

And when there's not a heathen
To battle with and slay;
The white man trains his children
To fight for lower pay.
To fight the "greedy striker"
Who robs the "saintly boss,"
Who kindly keeps him working
Though at a serious loss.

The white man in his blindness
In shouldering his gun,
To fight again the heathen
Is slowly being done.
His patriotic master
Will use him bye-and-bye
To force his wages lower
That profits may be high.

A.S.P. News & Notes.

Broken Hill.

On Sunday evening last, May 12, comrade C. W. Green read a paper entitled the "War of the Classes and the Brotherhood of Man." The paper was brilliant, and was exceptionally well received, and the hall was packed. A discussion followed.

Last Saturday evening, May 11, the Branch held an out-door meeting to propagate Industrial Unionism and Revolutionary Socialism. A good crowd was present to hear the speakers, namely, Carter, Sturrock, Rancie, and O'Reilly. Weather permitting, the Branch intends to hold outdoor meetings regularly every Saturday evening in the future. Comrades Green and Considine will be the principal speakers for next Saturday evening.

Literature sales have been good.

At the executive meeting held Wednesday, May 15, comrade R. Beezley resigned his positions in Branch as trustee and caretaker.

Correspondence from National Executive, re subsidy to THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST. Resolved that subsidy be forwarded fortnightly. Correspondence was also received re A. Duffield's nomination for Alexandria.

Resolved to order nine dozen pence cards and rule-books combined.

The following motion was moved as a recommendation to Sunday's general meeting of Branch: "That in the opinion of the executive it is desirable to open a fund to which each member shall pay £1, so that an organiser can be appointed early next year for N.S.W. to propagate principles of A.S.P., and push THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST. Other Branches of A.S.P. in N.S.W. to be asked to co-operate in a similar way.—J. J. O'REILLY (15.5.11).

Central Melbourne.

During the week commencing Monday, 13th, and ending Sunday, 19th, propaganda meetings were held at Collingwood, S. Melbourne, and Yarra Bank. All the meetings boast an increase in attendance, especially the latter, when G. Hyslop, Mrs. Jordan, G. Jaffrey, and J. R. Wilson all ably handled the case for Socialism.

Comrade J. H. Cruickshank, who has

charge of the literature department, reports all copies of THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST sold, while there is a growing demand for pamphlets.

On Saturday the Branch held its first weekly dance in the rooms. There was an encouraging attendance, considering that the whole affair was hurriedly organised, a substantial profit being reported. A little effort on the part of members ought to make same an important source of revenue.

On Sunday evening, L. R. Wilson was the speaker at the Branch headquarters, when an interesting address was delivered on "The Emancipation of Woman." There was an excellent attendance.

Comrades learned with regret during the week that Mrs. Needham (at present in hospital) is seriously ill. All join in expressing their sympathy, and wishing her a speedy recovery.

Members and friends are requested to note that the first of a series of monthly dances will be held in the Protestant Hall, Exhibition-street, June 17th, under the auspices of the Branch, for the purpose of raising revenue to defray expenses unavoidably incurred in furnishing headquarters, and providing piano for musical purposes.

A. Victor, our Sunday School superintendent (assisted by F. Holland, G. Bell, Mrs. Johnson, and F. Vernon—the latter providing the music) reports another increase in attendance.—25.5.12.

Brisbane.

The Brisbane Branch of the A.S.P. held its usual meeting at the Trades Hall to-day, when comrade Anderson spoke on the Communist Manifesto. The next meeting will be held in the above hall on Sunday, May 26th, at 3 o'clock.—W. J. O'KEEFE, sec. 19.5.12.

Queensland Delegate Fund.—Already acknowledged, 5s; C. M. McPherson, Ipswich, 2s 6d. Total, 7s 6d.

Alexandria.

A strenuous election week was put in by the Socialists. Meetings were held every evening, commencing with Sunday, Duffield speaking every night. Mark Askew was chairman at almost every meeting, and Walsh (who also spoke at every meeting), Slade, Denford, Rutherford, Peter Bowling, Holland, and others took part in the campaign. With two exceptions the speakers were listened to with deep interest, and the educational work done during the campaign will be judged by its after results. Drunken supporters of the Labor Party were responsible for little disturbances on two occasions. Duffield's poll was 70; and, speaking at the declaration of the poll, he declared: "I have no excuses to make; you have done what you thought right, and although the Socialists are defeated, you may live to see the day, not far distant, when our movement will be to the fore, and more so you women, when you see your boys dragged from you, whether you like it or not, and forced into the conscript army."

Newtown.

Saturday night's meeting was very successful, Chambers, Martin, Walsh, and Duffield being the speakers.

Sunday night Slade opened with a good address, followed by Duffield and Walsh, who kept the crowd until 9.30. Good sale of literature.—ANNIE DUFFIELD, sec. (19.5.12).

Burwood.

A very successful meeting was held at Cross's Corner, Burwood, on Friday night, 17th May. Chambers opened up and Roche followed with a very good fighting speech. There was a good attentive crowd. All papers sold out, and pamphlet sales were also good.—L. CHAMBERS (20.5.12).

Sydney.

On Saturday night the Bathurst-street meeting was well attended, and sale of papers was good. A few bags of flour were lying about for a while during the meeting. Slade and Stead were the speakers.

At the Domain meeting on Sunday a very large crowd listened attentively. The speakers were James, Riley, and Holland, with Rees for chairman.

Holland lectured in the hall at night on "The Crime of Conscription."

Roche, Whitmore, and Brown held a good crowd at Market-street. Literature sales were good.

Branch Fund.—Previously acknowledged, £37 5s 6d. Collected Wednesday, 6s; collected Sunday, £1 2s; Nelson, 6d. Total, £38 14s.—20.5.12.

Leichhardt-Annandale.

On Saturday night, Rees, Knight, Ardley, and Rutherford held a successful meeting, with good sales of literature.

At the Branch meeting on Thursday H. E. Holland was nominated as International Socialist Congress delegate. Comrade Hoken was appointed literature secretary, and it was decided to pay subsidy to THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST in accordance with Conference decision, and also to take three dozen copies of the paper weekly.—20.5.12.

Industrial Workers of the World.

(ORGANISED 1905.)



Raynor's Buildings, Wellesley-street.

The All-important Work.

BY L. EXTON.

THE all-important work for you, the workers, is to free yourselves from your ONLY enemy—Capitalism.

To do that you must organise on the job, organise at the source of production, organise where you are robbed of the wealth you produce.

Upon you, and you alone, depends the emancipation of your class—that is, the Working Class.

You must get together, and educate your class; point out the struggle which is going on to-day between the Working Class and the Owing Class; make it clear that the Owing Class consists of a useless, robbing, parasitical lot, few in numbers; while you are a useful and necessary class, many in numbers.

You must organise your economic might, not to get a few shillings more in wages, but for the specified purpose of revolutionising the material basis of society from private to collective ownership.

Organise as a class upon the basis of the class struggle, with the one purpose and the aim in view—to destroy Capitalism.

Get to work right now; discuss the One Big Union proposition, which takes for its guiding principle: "The Working Class and the Employing Class have nothing in common," and declares that "Labor is entitled to ALL it produces."

Organise in the Industrial Workers of the World, and demand what is yours.

By virtue of your Organised Might TAKE AND HOLD that which truly belongs to you.

This accomplished, you will have performed your mission; that is, you will have contributed towards the abolition of Capitalism; you will have established Industrial Democracy; you will have achieved Human Freedom.

Jailed in Vancouver.

A Letter from Percy Hurst.

THE workers lost the free speech fight in Vancouver. All street speaking has been stopped, including those of the religious bodies. I have just come out of jail after serving three months; others are doing six months' hard labor, and this after waiting two months for trial. We did not wait for a jury trial as we intended. We expected the jails would be filled, but the police refused to arrest the speakers—they used the Clubs instead. All told, there were about 40 arrested. They are all sentenced with the exception of eight who are to be tried this week, and it is rumored that if they get sentenced a general strike will be called. The secretary of the Trades and Labor Council is on trial, and it is very likely the unions will decide to stand by him. The charge is unlawful assembly. We were all arrested on a public park, not on the street, and at the hurried trials the judge admitted that the police had no right to interfere, but said he did not want to hear any evidence against them. I was not among the first that were tried, and when we went for trial we were told our only defence would be whether we were there or not—that it was already decided that it was an unlawful assembly. I got a light sentence on account of not being a member of the I.W.W. Those who were members of that organisation received the heaviest sentences. They want to crush the I.W.W. here and in the States as well. Its work is having a great effect. I have joined the I.W.W., and have thus become an undesirable. I will let you know how the jury trials end. The Hindus contributed a lot of money to the free speech fight here, besides finding bail for several of the members of the Socialist Party. I have read the anti-conscription resolutions passed by the Australasian Socialist Conference. They were published in the *Vancouver World*. The Labor Government seems to be meeting with some opposition to its conscription scheme.—Vancouver, 11.4.12.

The fake Labor Party in both New Zealand and Australia would hail with joy any decision of the revolutionary movement to confine its operations to the industrial field. Capitalism has got to be fought on every field, and if the working-class ever baulks at the political fight, it will be playing the game that Capitalism and its tools would like to see played.

International Notes.

South Africa.

On Sunday, April 7th, a conference of delegates from various Socialist bodies in South Africa was held at Johannesburg, with the object of drawing up a constitution on the basis of which all these parties might unite. The delegates were Davidson and Harrison, Capetown; H. Norrie and Knowler, Durban; Mrs. D. B. Montefiore, W. H. Skevington, and J. P. Anderson, Maritzburg; White, Barr, and Alexander, from the Socialist Labor Party; and A. Crawford, Mrs. Fitzgerald, and M. Manson from Johannesburg. A statement of policy and principles was adopted, and it was agreed that the name should be the United Socialist Party of South Africa, and that headquarters should be in South Africa. Temporary officers were elected: Barr, of the S.L.P., as chairman; Crawford, national secretary, Davidson, treasurer; Black, Harrison, Skevington, and Mrs. Fitzgerald, temporary committee.

After the Conference a demonstration was held, Mrs. Montefiore presiding. The speakers were Norrie (Durban), Harrison (Cape), White (S.L.P.), and Anderson (Maritzburg).

Hungary.

An enormous demonstration was held at Budapest on March 24 in favor of universal suffrage. A skirmish was caused by a policeman trying to take away a red flag from a workman. Mounted police dispersed the crowd, and 20 arrests were made. One policeman was wounded.

France.

A splendid work is being done by the municipality of Kremlin-Bicetre, one of the four Socialist communes of the Seine.

An enormous demonstration was held on March 30, in the Salle Wagram, Paris, in favor of the international peace, especially between France and Germany. Vaillant, Dubreuilh, Scheidemann, and Weil (Germany), who had come to bring the fraternal greetings of the German Party, were the speakers. Jaures also spoke.

Denmark.

At the municipal election at Copenhagen the other week our Party polled 50,473 votes out of a total of 103,040. In 1909 our vote was 44,845 out of 95,319. This gives the Party 21 seats instead of 20—that is, exactly half of the whole number. The Radicals have four seats, the Anti-Socialists 16 as before, and there is also Miss Blom, of the Home Mission, who has been on the Council since 1909, sometimes supporting our comrades, and sometimes taking part with the reactionaries. Besides Miss Blom there are five other women on the Council, of whom two—Miss Crouse and Mrs. Anna Johansen—are Social-Democrats, two Anti-Socialists, and one Radical.

Turkey.

The Government have been exercising the most infamous repression during the election campaign, especially at Salonica. Seeing that the Socialist Federation had a good chance of success, they imprisoned the best propagandists, and expelled three at Drama. They threatened to close the Socialist club and to arrest the editors of the Party organ, *Solidaridad Obrera*. And, to crown all, they arrested the candidate of the Federation, Dmitri Vlahoff! The news was telegraphed from Salonica to the International Socialist Bureau.

Poland.

The Polish Socialist Party in Prussia had arranged to hold its annual conference in Posen, at Easter. The Police-President declared the conference to be a public political meeting, and demanded that, according to the law controlling such meetings, only German should be spoken. Our Polish comrades evaded this regulation by holding their Conference in the tiny village of Naramolvice, as it lies in a district inhabited by more than 60 per cent. of Poles. The most important resolution passed at the Conference was to the effect that the Polish Socialist Party considers the central trades unions as the industrial organisations which represent the interests of the workers without reference to nationality. Every kind of separation, either national or religious, is to be unconditionally repudiated.

Dr. Kazimir Gorzycki, one of the founders of the Party in Austrian Poland, died after a long illness, at the age of 46.

Sweden.

To guard against opportunism and against the Parliamentary Party wandering in pathways of mere reform, a Social-Democratic Society of the Left has been formed in Sweden.

Switzerland.

Another Socialist warrior has just completed his 70th year—comrade Hermann Greulich of Zurich.

Printed and published by Henry Edmund Holland, for the Australasian Socialist Party, at 115 Goulburn-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.